Homeland Defense Journal

"He is best secure from dangers who is on his guard even when he seems safe." —Syrus Publilius

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About ... Homeland Defense Journal

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President Bush's FY 2003 Homeland Security Budget

Defending Against Bioterrorism

By Steven Kingsley

Editor's Note:

In his FY 2003 Budget Proposal, President Bush outlined four components of his homeland security strategy:

- · Defending against bioterrorism
- · Supporting first responders
- · Securing America's borders
- Using 21st century technology to secure the homeland

This is Part One of a four part series on the President's Budget for 2003. In this series we will examine, in depth, each of the Presidents four strategy components. This first article will address Bio-Terrorism. We have also searched the Congressional testimony of key agency personnel and provided a capsule snapshot of their testimony.

In his FY 2003 Budget Proposal, President Bush outlined four components of his homeland security strategy:

- \cdot Defending against bioterrorism
- $\cdot \ Supporting \ first \ responders$
- · Securing America's borders
- \cdot Using 21st century technology to secure the homeland

In this and upcoming issues, Homeland Defense Journal will take a closer look at each of these components,



February 4, 2002: Secretary Thompson presented the President's fiscal year 2003 budget for the Department of Health and Human Services.

beginning with defending against bioterrorism.

President Bush calls for \$5.9 billion to be allocated for the defense against bioterrorism, a 319 percent increase from the previous year. This additional funding is targeted at three areas:

- $\cdot \, In frastructure \,$
- · Response
- \cdot Science

Infrastructure

Current health care systems lack the capacity or resources to handle the huge surge in victims that are likely in a bioterrorism attack. The president proposed \$1.6 billion to improve the ability of state and local public health care systems to deal with bioterrorism. These funds would be used to expand capabilities to handle health care surges by:

- Upgrading public health labs Better equipment, training and
- Better equipment, training and resources would allow labs to better identify attacks and respond with needed care and medicines.
- Expanding training for medical personnel While training programs are in place, more and better training is needed in light of the lessons learned from the September 11 attacks.
- · Modernizing the communications network that links local first responders and hospitals with public health officials The current information system that links local emergency rooms and first responders is antiquated and inadequate.

Response

In the event of a major act of bioterrorism, existing state and local health care systems would most likely be overwhelmed.

The president proposed investing \$1.8 billion to beef up federal resources to ensure they have the ability to buttress state and local care givers.

(continued on page 2)

Smallpox: A Global Problem with Local Solutions

Part one in a three part series

Written By: Charles V. Lanza, RN, CEM, is the director of the Miami-Dade County Office of Emergency Management. William P. Johnson, RN, MS, CEM, is the assistant director of the Miami-Dade Fire Rescue Department's Office of Emergency Management.

Niel H. Batista is the terrorism response coordinator at the Miami-Dade County Office of Emergency Management.

This three-part series presents some of the challenges a local community faces in planning for overt attacks using biological agents such as small-pox. The series melds the realities of a public health emergency in a political and emergency management environment.

This first article provides an introduction and overview of the issues involved in the identification and surveillance of a smallpox outbreak. The second article addresses the challenges of creating and maintaining treatment and isolation facilities and will provide some solutions that may help to resolve or minimize these challenges. The final article discusses vaccination and support.

- the publisher

Special to Homeland Defense Journal

Prior to the September 11th "Attacks on America," the full extent of a terrorist's capabilities to inflict damage upon our infrastructure and impact the national psyche was difficult to determine. Since then, even skeptics agree: Large-scale, well-coordinated, overt attacks pose a real threat. The use of biological agents as weapons is no longer mere fodder for exercise development, but almost inevitable. To deal with the new, more complex list of probable weapons we need to plan within the new framework of reality - there is no limit to the brutality; everyone, including civilians, is a target; and there are no agents, including nuclear and biological, excluded from the terrorist arsenal.

Use of the once-eradicated smallpox virus could have global implications. Unlike anthrax, smallpox is highly contagious and is associated with a high mortality rate.

(continued on page 3)

President Bush's FY 2003 Homeland Security Budget

(continued from page 1)

For example, \$650 million is earmarked to enhance the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Pharmaceutical Stockpile, which stores antibiotics and antidotes for small-pox, anthrax and other diseases...

That money would help the NPS:

- · Acquire next-generation anthrax vaccines and other improved vaccines and antidotes
- **Improve "push pack" system**, the pre-assembled packages of antidotes, drugs and other medical supplies that can be quickly deployed to disaster site.
- · Improve the vendor managed inventory program so additional supplies can be quickly obtained.

The president also calls for strengthening the Epidemiological Intelligence Service at Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, which is an early warning intelligence system against bioterrorism.

Science:

To ensure access to the best vaccine and drugs, the president called for \$2.4 billion to jump-start research and development procedures for new medical tools to respond to bioterrorism.

The National Institutes of Health would receive \$1.75 billion to conduct research to develop solu-

tions to every conceivable bioterrorism scenario. NIH would also lead a partnership with industry, academia and the government dedicated to understanding potential bioterrorism agents and how to protect against them.

Department of Defense would receive more than \$600 million to develop better detection, identification and collection and monitoring technologies. The Environmental Protection Agency is slated for an allocation of \$75 million to be used to develop improved methods of decontaminating buildings.

Response on the Hill

The president's proposals are not expected to encounter much opposition in Congress. The fight - if there is one - will be over funding levels. Congress is very interested in the ability of the country to respond to bioterrorism and is in fact working on its own legislative package.

The Bioterrorism Preparedness Act has passed both the House and Senate in differing forms. A conference committee will soon be established to work out the differences between the two versions. Some changes may occur in conference, but highlights of the bill should include:

- · The Department of Health and Human Services is given additional authority to prepare and respond to public health emergencies.
- · Additional funds would be authorized to HHS to oversee building an adequate stockpile of vaccines and anti-

dotes.

- The CDC is tagged with the responsibility of establishing a coordinated network of public health labs to assist with detection and response to a biological attack.
- · A new position, assistant secretary for emergency preparation, would be established in HHS to oversee the Office of Emergency Preparation. This provides increased visibility and focus for this important function
- · **HHS is charged with developing** a system of quick evaluations for new technologies aimed at detection and identification of biological attacks.
- \cdot Food coming into the country would have to be inspected for any contaminants by the Food and Drug Administration.
- **Information management** systems of the FDA would be improved and modernized to allow them to carry out the additional inspections.
- · **All facilities engaged** in food manufacturing, processing or packaging would have to register with the HHS under a new system, which will be developed.

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What Are They Saying?

■ Agency Execs Outline Their Priorities

By Steven Kingsley

In recent weeks and months, several Bush administration officials have testified before Congressional committees, here's what they've had to say:

On business opportunities ...

"On December 6, 2001, Secretary Thompson established the Council on Private Sector Initiatives to improve security, safety and quality of health care. CPSI, or 'the Council' as we call it, will help us to manage in a fair, systematic and consistent manner the requests the Department has received from individuals and firms seeking review of their innovative ideas and products."

- Lisa A. Simpson, MB, BCh, MPH
Deputy Director, Agency for Healthcare
Research and Quality Department of Health
and Human Services
Before the Committee on Commerce, Science
and Transportation Subcommittee on Science,
Technology and Space United States Senate
Tuesday, Feb. 5, 2002

On information technology ...

"State and federal partnership through major initiat ives, which form core of a comprehensive, nationwide health information system. These three initiatives are the Health Alert Network. National Electronic Disease Surveillance System and the Epidemic Information Exchange, or Epi-X. The Health Alert Network, or HAN, is designed to be the nation's rapid online system for health communication, information, and training. The Epidemic Information Exchange is CDC's secure Web-based communications system that provides intelligence sharing capabilities for CDC, state and local health officials, and select military health personnel regarding newly identified disease outbreaks and health events, particularly those suggestive of bioterrorism. The ultimate goal of NEDSS is the electronic, realtime reporting of information for public health action."

- Edward L. Baker, M.D., M.P.H.
Director, Public Health Practice Program
Office Centers for Disease Control and
Prevention Department of Health and Human
Services

Before the Subcommittee on Technology and Procurement Policy, Committee on Government Reform United States House of Representatives

On Friday, Dec. 14, 2001

"The Laboratory Response Network is a partnership among the Association of Public Health Laboratories, CDC, the Federal Bureau of Investigations, state public health laboratories, the Department of Defense and the Nation's clinical laboratories.

The HHS Office of Emergency Preparedness has also been providing assistance at the state and local level, by developing local Metropolitan Medical Response Systems. As of September 30, 2001, OEP has contracted with 97 municipalities to develop MMRSs. During FY 2002, we intend to invest \$20 million in 25 additional cities [for a total of 122] for bioterrorism-related planning through the MMRS."

healthcare facilities."

Acting Director, Division of Viral and
Rickettsial Diseases, National Center for
Infectious Diseases Centers for Disease Control
and Prevention
Before the Committee on Appropriations,
Subcommittee on Labor, HHS, Education and
Related Agencies

United States Senate Friday, Nov. 2, 2001

"PulseNet, a national network of public health laboratories created, administered and coordinated by CDC in collaboration with FDA and USDA, enables the comparison of bacteria isolated from patients from widespread locations, from foods and from food production facilities."

-Tommy G. Thompson Secretary, Department of Health and Human

Services
Before the Committee on Governmental Affairs
and Subcommittee on International Security,
Proliferation and Federal Services United States
Senate

Wednesday, Oct. 17, 2001

Surveillance, Communications, an -James LeDuc, PhD Training

"Also included in this amount is \$20 million to support additional expert epidemiology teams that can be sent to states and cities to help them respond quickly to infectious disease."

Food Safety

"The President is also requesting \$61 million to enhance the frequency and quality of imported food inspections and modernize the import data system to enable us to detect tainted food. This funding will also provide for 410 new FDA inspectors to help ensure that our food is better protected."

Security for CDC Facilities

"The Administration is also requesting an additional \$30 million to enhance the security of CDC and other critical facilities operated by the Department, particularly where special pathogens may be stored."

-Tommy G. Thompson Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services Before the Committee on Energy and Commerce United States House of Representatives Thursday, Nov. 15, 2001

"The President has called for an additional \$1.5 billion in federal funding for those areas most critical to our ability to respond to bioterrorist threats. His proposal includes \$509 million to speed the development and purchase of smallpox vaccine."

-D.A. Henderson, M.D.

Director, Office of Public Health Preparedness
Department of Health and Human Services
Before the Committee on Science United
States House of Representatives
Wednesday, Dec. 5, 2001

"CDC received an additional \$3 million in the initial Administration release of Emergency Response Funds. Under the Administration's Emergency Response Fund request, an additional \$10 million will allow all states and territories to receive funding for planning and preparedness activities."

Jeffrey P. Koplan, MD, MPH
Director, Centers for Disease Control and
Prevention Department of Health
and Human Services
Before the Committee on Appropriations,
Subcommittee on Labor, HHS, Education and
Related Agencies United States Senate
Thursday, Nov. 29, 2001

Kelly Kingsley contributed to this article.

HHS	"Council on Private Sector Initiatives" to review innovative ideas
CDC	Nationwide Health Information System
HHS	Laboratory Response Network
HHS	Planning support for Metropolitan Medical Response Systems
CDC	National Healthcare Safety Network
CDC, FDA, Army	National Network of Public Health Laboratories
HHS	Expand National Pharmaceutical Stockpile
CSC	Funding for state and local planning and preparation

- Scott R. Lillibridge, MD Special Assistant to the Secretary for National Security and Emergency Management Department of Health and Human Services Before the Committee on Budget United States House of Representatives Wednesday, Dec. 5, 2001

"CDC is enhancing its national surveillance system for hospital-acquired infections, dialysis surveillance, and health care worker safety surveillance into the National Healthcare Safety Network. NHSN is a Web-based tool for collecting and communicating important clinical findings with

On funding initiatives ...

National Pharmaceutical Stockpile

"The President's request includes \$643 million to expand the National Pharmaceutical Stockpile, which is managed by CDC."

Laboratory Capability

"The President is calling for an expansion of HHS's capacity to respond to bioterrorist incidents, including \$20 million for the CDC's Rapid Response and Advance Technology and specialty labs."

Smallpox: A Global Problem with Local Solutions

(continued from page 1)

A single smallpox case in any American city could, based on current assessments of the public health system's capabilities, have worldwide effects.

Use of the once-eradicated smallpox virus could have global implications. Unlike anthrax, smallpox is highly contagious and is associated with a high mortality rate. A single smallpox case in any American city could, based on current assessments of the public health system's capabilities, have worldwide effects. While the effects could be catastrophic, local efforts to deal with the event could be well planned, organized and effective.

Solutions must be based on sound emergency-management practices rather than the more traditional public health approach. Because a case of smallpox today most likely results from intentional act, the response must escalate well beyond that of the public health arena. The public health system, while critical to success in this endeavor, cannot control and mitigate an intentional smallpox outbreak.

Florida's Miami-Dade County has undertaken the development of a plan to deal with a smallpox epidemic. We addressed two scenarios in our planning. The first scenario, one in which a limited number of people - less than 100 - contract the disease, would most likely be within our capabilities. The second scenario, wherein a large number of patients disperse the disease over a wide area, is likely beyond the normal capabilities of any local or state response. This response plan for the first scenario was devel-

oped in hopes that it would prevent the widespread outbreak.

Identification and Surveillance

By training first responders, emergency department personnel and private physicians in infectious disease awareness, including timely and proper reporting, we hope to identify cases early. By using good public information and education strategies, we were recently successful in identifying patients who met our anthrax screening criteria, which included fever, meningococcal signs and gram-positive bacillus. In the best-case scenario, an observant, well-trained health-care worker would recognize that something out of the ordinary has occurred and alert public health authorities through prearranged channels (CDC, 2001, December 15).

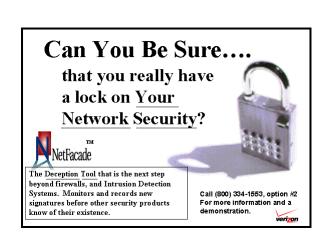
Nationally, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention is responsible for strategic planning in preparation and response to bio-terrorism. But early in an event, local public health officials will be charged with rapid detection and response. At the local level, in addition to public health, the response will include personnel from other specialties including emergency departments, emergency medical services, fire departments, and police.

An extremely labor intensive but necessary part of surveillance is conducting face-to-face interviews with those who have the disease and those who have been in contact with a diseased person. Using the CDC guidelines set forth in the "CDC Interim Smallpox Response Plan and Guidelines Draft 2.0" November 21, 2001, a single diseased person could

come into face-to-face contact - less than or equal to 6.5 feet - with hundreds of people. The CDC considers these contacts as "high risk groups." If that same person was a sports enthusiast, attended a game at a stadium, the number of potential contacts could reach the thousands. Surveillance of these subgroups could quickly become overwhelming for the system.

Next Issue:

The next segment of this series addresses the challenges of creating and maintaining treatment and isolation facilities, and provides some solutions that may help to resolve or minimize these challenges.



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CONGRATS

Letters to

the Editor

Very nice magazine! I would like to forward along to some other folks who might be interested.

- William E. Rhodes

PREDICTING BIO-WARFARE AGENTS

A bioterrotism attack on the United States using previously unrecognized viral agents would pose a special threat. Unlike the recent anthrax attack, there would be no vaccines for prevention, no detection, and perhaps no therapies. Effective counter-bioterrorism requires strategic proactive measures for predicting specific biowarfare agents that could be developed by modification of existing viruses using known laboratory techniques, and thereby avoiding the devastating effects of surprise.

Viral agents require inputs from diverse technologies to produce desirable weapon characteristics, such as pathogenicity, survivability and transmissibility. Effective prediction of these agents requires methods to identify and integrate the required technologies. Literature-based discovery ("Science Technology and Innovation," Technovation, 1999) is a text-mining approach designed specifically to integrate knowledge from diverse disciplines for innovation. There has been only one literature-based discovery study addressing biowarfare agent prediction: "Information discovery from complementary literatures: categorizing viruses as potential weapons," published in the August 2001 issue of the Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology. The study examined public knowledge on different facets of biowarfare agents found in nonoverlapping, highly specialized literatures, and integrated these disparate literatures to identify viruses that had high potential as candidate biowarfare agents.

A serious near-term effort is required to correct this situation. In parallel to existing laboratory studies on biowarfare agents, multiple literature-based discovery studies, using different approaches and different databases, must be performed to identify potential biowarfare agents. Given the paucity of past and present development support for text-mining techniques, literaturebased discovery process development will need to proceed in parallel with the biowarfare agent prediction application. As stated in the Technovation article, representatives of the specific technical disciplines identified during the text mining should be convened periodically to ensure that maximum input from the relevant technical communities is obtained. The interplay between the literature knowledge extraction and the workshop "brainstorming" by the experts will ensure most effective exploitation of the intellectual resources in addressing this critical global problem of bioterrorism.

The results from this combined literature-workshop approach would proactively identify viruses that had high potential for development as biowarfare agents. After these candidate agents had been examined further and prioritized for weaponizing by the relevant technical and intelligence communities, potential defenses, including detection systems, vaccines and therapies, could be developed and evaluated.

The views expressed here are those of the author, not of the Department of the Navy or any of its components.

- Ronald N. Kostoff, PhD, physical science administrator at the Office of Naval Research in Arlington, Va.

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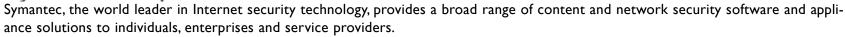
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Federal IT Outsourcing Spending to Double by 2006

increase from \$6.3 billion in 2001 to \$13.2 billion in 2006, according to INPUT's latest Federal Outsourcing MarketView, FY 2001 - FY 2006. The forecast represents a compound annual growth rate of 15.9 percent over the five-year period.

"Outsourcing may be particularly important to the homeland defense effort as agencies look to vendors to meet their immediate technology needs," said Payton Smith, lead analyst for strategic market research at INPUT.

The report notes that despite vigorous debate in

Federal government spending on IT outsourcing will Congress over the merits of moving activities previously performed by government employees to the private sector, the federal government is facing a serious human capital crisis over the next five years.

> Smith said the outsourcing question is increasingly moot. "As significant numbers of federal employees retire from program management and technical positions over the next five years, outsourcing may become the only viable option for many agencies," he said.

> According to INPUT's forecast, all segments of the federal IT outsourcing market will experience strong growth through fiscal year 2006. These market seg

ments include infrastructure services, applications services, desktop services, network management, application management and business process outsourcing.

INPUT is an IT and electronic business information and marketing services firm based in Chantilly, Va. INPUT's Public Sector Services (http://www.inputgov.com) group provides strategic and tactical IT intelligence to U.S. federal, regional, state and local government communities.

For more information please contact Payton Smith at (703) 378-8740 or via e-mail at psmith@input.com.

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Each state and territory has appointed someone to oversee emergency services. Listed bellow is each person's title and contact information

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Alaska	Phil Oates	Adjutant General	(907) 428-6003			http://www.ak-prepared.com
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Rhode Island	Reginald Centracchio	Adjutant General	(401) 275-4102	(401) 275-4338	reginald.centracchio@ri.ngb.army.mil	http://www.state.ri.us/riema/
South Carolina	R.S. "Steve" Siegfried	Director, Homeland Security	(803) 737-3886	(803) 734-3812		http://www.state.sc.us/epd/
South Dakota	Deb Bowman	Chief of Homeland Security	(866) 466-3526	(605) 773-6115		http://www.state.sd.us/military/sddem.htm
Tennessee	BG Wendell Gilbert	Deputy to the Governor for Homeland Security	(615) 532-7825			http://www.tnema.org/
Texas	David Dewhurst	Chairman of Gov's Task Force on Homeland Security	(512) 463-5256			http://www.txdps.state.tx.us/dem/
	Scott Behunin	Division Dir, Comprehensive Emergency Management	(801) 538-3400	(801) 538-3770		http://www.cem.state.ut.us/
Utah			(802) 828-3333			http://www.dps.state.vt.us/vem/index.htm
Utah Vermont	Kate O'Connor	Secretary of Civil and Military Affairs			1	I .
	Kate O'Connor John Hager	Assistant to the Gov. for Commonwealth Preparedness	(804) 225-3826	(804) 225-3882		http://www.vdem.state.va.us/
Vermont		,	(804) 225-3826 (253) 512-8201	(804) 225-3882 (253) 512-8497		http://www.vdem.state.va.us/ http://www.wa.gov/wsem/
Vermont Virginia	John Hager	Assistant to the Gov. for Commonwealth Preparedness	` ′	<u></u>		·
Vermont Virginia Washington	John Hager Timothy J. Lowenberg	Assistant to the Gov. for Commonwealth Preparedness Adjutant General	` ′	<u></u>		http://www.wa.gov/wsem/

Source: MarketAccess International

How Are States Responding? A look at Minnesota

By Steven Kingsley

Special to Homeland Defense Journal

To get an idea of how states are responding to homeland defense in the aftermath of the September 11th attacks, we looked at Minnesota. With a population of approximately 4 million, Minnesota is a midsize state located in the midsection of the country. Noted for its high level of government services and resourceful approaches, Minnesota usually leads the nation in public innovation.

Charlie Weaver, commissioner of public safety and director of homeland security, said Minnesota has not undergone any "fundamental changes" because of September 11. Almost all homeland security functions were already a part of the Department of Public Safety and new law-enforcement initiatives were already underway. Weaver said the State Emergency Center was up and running within one hour after the first plane hit the World Trade Center in New York City. It was fully staffed within two hours.

To be ready for chemical, explosive or other potential terrorist threat, he said, "We have drilled and trained in over 124 communities since 1998."

Minnesota has 10 fully equipped chemical assessment teams spread across the state that can respond quickly to any emergency, while the National Guard Civil Support team in Minneapolis offers assistance in training and preparation. These teams are an effort by the Department of Defense to support state and local civil authorities in the event of terrorist attack.

Recent natural disasters, including several severe tornadoes in southern Minnesota and catastrophic floods in the Red River Valley, have served as "good training exercises," said Weaver. Although tragic, the events provided an opportunity for local, state and federal responders to work together and identify where weaknesses existed in communications and other areas.

CriMNet, a Minnesota initiative that integrates criminal justice information, has attracted the interest of the federal government - especially the Office of Homeland Security, said Weaver. Like the state government, he said the federal government promotes the sharing of critical information about suspected terrorists and criminals among its agencies. With better access to this information, suspected terrorists and criminals can be quickly identified when entering the country, applying for visas, or even applying for a driver's license.

Minnesota is completing the third component of its information-sharing system. Proposals due in February are being evaluated to determine which vendor will provide the integration infrastructure. (For more information about the RFP, go to the CriMNet site at http://www.crimnet.state.mn.us/rfp.htm.) According to Weaver, this backbone is the "biggest piece of the puzzle" - the most important of the 12 components that will make up the system. Already in place are the Predatory Offender Registry and the Minnesota Repository of Arrest Photos.

The Predatory Offender Registry is a Web-based central repository for collecting and maintaining information about all registered offenders in Minnesota. When

a crime occurs, investigators access a program that locates all registered offenders within the proximity of the crime scene. Data can be sorted by ZIP code, physical characteristics, vehicle type and license plate numbers. Approximately 11,250 offenders are registered on the system.

The Repository of Arrest Photos provides online access to a central data-

base of digital photographs and corresponding arrest information.

During the next three years, fingerprints, warrant status, restraining orders, conviction status, probation and incarceration status and weapons prohibitions components will be added to the system.

According to Weaver, Minnesota's system differs from other state initiatives because it is "built from the ground up." They "bore down to local information" and made it available to law enforcement across the state. The court system plays an integral role in making the system work in Minnesota, but, according to Weaver, the real secret to its success is "political leadership and a strong commitment to making the system work." He said there are far fewer turf battles than expected when agencies share information.

The legislature has provided \$50 million during the last five years for CriMNet. The current backbone procurement is worth approximately \$2 million.

Federal grants from the Department of Justice have also supported the initiative. Approximately **\$4.2 million** in grants were received last year of which 75 percent were distributed to local governments. Weaver said local governments are critical to the success of CriMNet -they are the sources of information.

Another major initiative announced just last month by the Commissioner is a tightening of identification procedures. The Driver and Vehicle Services Division will be using mag-strip readers, black lights, magnifying glasses and other devices to spot fake IDs. State employees will undergo training based on programs developed by the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

The Department and the Governor's office are putting finishing touches - "mainly tinker around the edges," according to Weaver - on a \$6 million terrorism package that will provide:

- \cdot $\boldsymbol{training\ funds}$ mostly to local governments,
- **equipment**, including protective gear, monitoring equipment, identification verification equipment
- \cdot $\mathbf{communications},$ such as better radios and communications systems.

The legislature wants to spend more than that - some proposing up to \$30 million. The end result, said Weaver, will be somewhere in between.



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Bringing Homeland Defense Funding Home

By Michael Paddock

Special to Homeland Defense Journal

for homeland security is expected to top \$42 billion in FY 2003. That substantial sum will be routed through not less than 14 different federal agencies and take the form of at least 45 aid programs.

Federal domestic funding

Each congressional appropriation is tied to a specific federal agency charged with the responsibility of disseminating the funding according to the legislation that created the program. Each administering agency will operate more or less on its own time frame, will administer the funds according to its own internal systems and policies, and will probably require potential grantees to submit a unique combination of project and budget narratives, standard forms and certifications in order to receive funding. To top it all off, three of the largest grantmaking agencies in Washington -Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development and Office of Naval

Research - are each piloting a new electronic grant application. All of this rigor may leave you wondering whether you're better off holding a bake sale to support your emergency management plan.

Of course, the point of all this bureaucracy is to ensure that the funding gets to the agencies (and in some cases, the individuals) for which it is intended. To that end, federal funds will be disbursed for three levels of implementation: local, state and national. To find out which programs are intended for each level, visit the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) at www.cfda.gov. The CFDA is updated quarterly with information about federal grants. Subscription sites like grantsoffice.com are updated more frequently and have more search features, but they also charge a fee for access.

Local

Federal funds will help compensate victims of certain crimes and disasters and support local efforts to equip and train emergency management personnel.

Local funding is often the most difficult to access completely because it is administered by multiple state agencies as well as federal agencies. Some federal programs support local homeland defense initiatives directly. example, the CDC Investigations and Technical Assistance (CFDA#92.283) supports local health authorities in need of health-related assistance, and BJA State and Local Anti-Terrorism Training (CFDA#16.614) is also available directly to local agencies. Other programs' funding will be given to states, either on a formula or competitive basis, for re-granting to local municipalities and agencies engaged in homeland defense initiatives. The Federal **Emergency Management Crisis** Counseling funds (CFDA#83.539) are only available to states, but they may be coordinated by a variety of agencies within a given state. In any case, local officials should contact both state agencies and the

continued on page 7

federal program contacts for any

programs for which they might

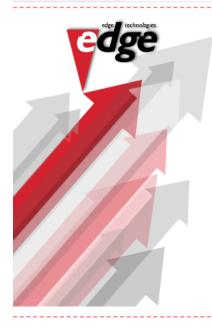
qualify.



Around the States

Homeland Definitive News from Coast to Coast

	-
STATE	ISSUES
Alabama	Gov. Don Siegelman appointed a homeland defense director November 1 to implement and coordinate the new security plan. The focus is on counter-terrorism, disaster response and relief, and coordinating responses between public agencies and the private sector.
Alaska	HB 324 - Appropriates \$102.1 million to ensure the state's anti-terrorism preparedness and response programs are up to date.
California	• AB 1745 - Requires the Office of Emergency Services to create and furnish to the State Department of Health Services and local health departments a registry of qualified physicians to contact for cases involving biological hazards, infectious diseases or chemical attacks.
	• AB 1815 - Enacts the California Homeland Defense Bonds Act of 2002. It would declare the intent of the legislature to enact legislation to authorize the treasurer to issue general obligation bonds, known as California Homeland Defense Bonds. The proceeds from the sale of the bonds would be available for appropriation by the legislature and allocated by specified state agencies to fund antiterrorism activities, as defined, by local firefighting agencies, local police departments, and local emergency services agencies.
Delaware	The state set up a toll-free number for its bioterrorism information hotline in November. Emergency management director Sean Mulhern will double as the state's anti-terrorism coordinator.
Florida	• SB 24C - Authorizes Department of Law Enforcement to establish regional domestic security task forces; creates position of Chief of Domestic Security initiatives; authorizes certain actions, including security assessments of buildings (enacted December special session).
	• SB 26C - Creates Domestic Security and Counter-Terrorism Intelligence Center; requires creation of database for purposes of investigating and analyzing potential terrorist threats (enacted December special session). New bill for 2002 session: SB 518 Creates Domestic Security and Counter-Terrorism Intelligence Center; requires creation of database for purposes of investigating and analyzing potential terrorist threats.
Illinois	Gov. George H. Ryan appointed a Terror Task Force in May 2000, which has focused largely on emergency preparedness, law enforcement training, and bio-terrorism and health emergency issues. After September 11, the state also held 16 homeland defense training seminars across the state, concluding in early December. Ryan has made supplemental appropriations requests of \$17 million to the legislature for increased bio-terrorism response funding and homeland security training.
Kansas	A Legislative Special Joint Committee on Security began meeting November 5, 2001, and met again January 7-8, 2002. To date, the focus has been on the state's emergency response plan, information technology and communications issues, and bio-terrorism.
Kentucky	Officials said costs for bioterror and airport security measures would approach \$5 million in the first year after the attacks, while upgrades to the state's radio network would take another \$60 million.
Maine	The Maine Emergency Management Agency estimated the state's security and preparedness measures would cost \$31 million the first year and \$20 million per year for the foreseeable future. Two of the biggest short-term requests came from the National Guard (\$11 million) and the Department of Public Health (\$8 million). Hazmat equipment and personnel upgrades at MEMA will run another \$4 million. Gov. Angus S. King may also seek additional appropriations when the legislature begins its 2002 session.
Massachusetts	In the midst of forging a long overdue budget, lawmakers passed a \$26 million supplemental anti-terrorism package. The new funds will train and pay 150 new state troopers for one year, provide overtime pay for current troopers, and buy new cruisers and special equipment.
Michigan	SB 935 - Requires criminal background checks on applicants for commercial driver's licenses.
Minnesota	Prefile for 2002 session, which began January 29: HF 2566 - Appropriates money for grants to local law enforcement agencies for training, overtime pay, and equipment related to antiterrorism initiatives and investigations.
Nebraska	LB 1076 - Requires criminal history record checks for applicants for certain licenses.
New Jersey	Gov. Jim McGreevey created the Office of Recovery and Victim Assistance to respond to the needs of state residents affected by the terrorist attacks. McGreevey signed an executive order establishing the Office of Counter-Terrorism and named Kathryn Flicker as assistant attorney general for counter-terrorism. • AB 792 - Supplemental appropriation of up to \$1,000,000 to DLPS for domestic terrorism preparedness. • SB 661 - Establishes Justice Network Project.
New York	AB 9498 - Requires the owner, or responsible agent thereof, of a building with a capacity of 50 or more people to secure the heating, ventilation and air conditioning system and potable water supply system of such building to prevent unauthorized access.
North Carolina	Gov. Mike Easley signed legislation in November that established a registry of biological and chemical materials used for research. Easley also approved \$1.9 million for the Division of Emergency Management and authorized the use of up to \$30 million from the state's rainy day fund to improve emergency response and preparedness efforts.
Ohio	• The Legislature is considering bills that would create the American Red Cross Fund to allow residents to make donations at the Bureau of Motor Vehicle offices. • HB452 - Creates the Commission on Electronic Security System Regulation in the Department of Commerce; licenses electronic security system companies and their employees who perform electronic security system services; certifies electronic security system training programs.
Rhode Island	• HB 6759 - Relates to airports and face recognition technology
South Dakota	• SB 38 - Requires creation of a database of public officials and public employees for use in the event of an emergency or disaster.
Tennessee	· SB 2215 / HB 2187 - Allocates \$5,931,300 for homeland security.
Texas	Gov. Rick Perry appointed a 21-member Governor's Task Force on Homeland Defense. The state gauged its needs at \$430 million in an October report to the Federal Emergency Management Agency. The Department of Health requested \$12.1 million over two years to add staff, upgrade equipment and improve training. Lawmakers responded with a \$6 million allocation in December.
Vermont	 In December, the outgoing Gilmore administration outlined \$37.2 million in anti-terror measures, much of which would go to prepare against acts of bioterrorism. HB 1154 - Creates the Terrorist Attach Victim Relief Fund.
Washington	 SB 6448 - Creates the establishment of a statewide all-hazards public warning system. HB 2479 - Requires all noncitizens who are residents of Washington to apply for an identicard HB 2854 - Requires the emergency management council to supervise the development of an Internet-based communications system for health care providers.
Wisconsin	Completed the Statewide Domestic Preparedness and Strategic Plan.



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Information summarized from report provided by Stateside Associates, Inc. www.stateside.com Stateside Associates helps companies, industry associations and other clients work effectively with state and local governments. Established in 1988, Stateside is the leading national state and local government relations management firm.

About Stateside Associates:

Stateside Associates helps companies, industry associations, charitable nonprofits and other clients work effectively with state and local governments. Established in 1988, Stateside is the leading national state and



local government relations management firm. The firm's capabilities, depth of experience, dedication to client service and reputation for innovation in government affairs are unmatched.

From the publisher of Homeland Defense Journal:

We wish to extend to Stateside Associates our appreciation for their support and the in-depth research that went into this table of state homeland initiatives.

Bringing Homeland Defense Funding Home

continued from page 5

The federal program manager should have the name and contact information for any state liaison that will ultimately coordinate funding within the state.

In some states, such as North Carolina, much of the federal funding to the state is automatically disbursed to a pre-selected set of quasi-governmental organizations around the state. Funding for local projects in those states would come from these intermediary organizations. Nevertheless, state agency representatives should be able to point local officials to the best contacts in the state to begin the application process.

State

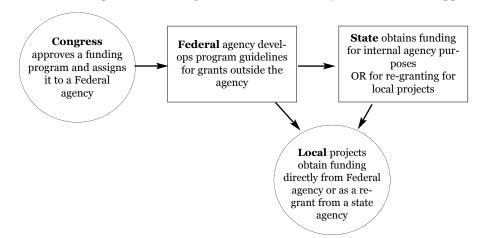
A number of grant programs are available to build the capacity of states to prepare for and respond to emergency, disaster and terror. These grants are usually made directly to state agencies, and separate allotments within the same program may fund statewide as well as local projects. Statewide projects will include capacity building that benefits a large area within the state as well as funding to support state agencies that deal directly with homeland defense issues such as bioterrorism (state departments of health), policing (state police and justice departments), or disaster response (state environmental agencies).

State agencies interested in obtaining funds for their projects will find the CFDA helpful for identifying the programs that match their interests. The CFDA provides information about program managers who can answer questions about the funding programs and provide direction on how to obtain proposal guidelines.

National

Federal funds at the national level will be used to develop federal capacity and projects of national significance. Federal capacity building will include appropriations to federal agencies for such purposes as improved border or airport security. Projects of national significance will include projects like the National Urban Search and Rescue Response System (CFDA#83.526) and Anti-Terrorism Technology Development (CFDA#16.565). These efforts are administered at the federal level either because they support federal-level responsibilities like border security or because they represent projects that cross or could cross state lines.

These national funds represent good contracting opportunities for businesses, but aside from participation in pilot projects, there are not a lot of opportunities for state and local involvement. Federal agencies are required to post most contracting opportunities in a public forum. The CFDA provides limited information about contracting. The most reliable source for federal contracting opportunities, which has largely replaced the Commerce Business Daily for this purpose, is the new FedBizOpps Web site (www.fedbizopps.gov). Businesses that are seeking homeland defense-related contracting opportunities will find current Requests for Quotations and product and service specs in a well-organized and user-friendly format at FedBizOpps.



Michael Paddock is the chief executive officer of Grants Office, LLC.

Grants Office is a full-service grants development company dedicated to making municipalities and nonprofit organizations more successful in identifying and obtaining grant funds from government, corporate, and foundation sources. Grants Office's comprehensive information and research database is available online at www.grantsoffice.com. The company also provides on-site grantwriting, training, and consultative services around the country.

Michael Paddock, CEO of Grants Office, LLC, has been in the business of grant seeking since 1993. A graduate of Syracuse University, he has consulted with dozens of organizations and municipalities in the Northeast US and the District of Columbia. He is an active member of the US Interagency Electronic Grants Committee's State and Local Subcommittee, and he helped found the New York State E-Grants Project, on which he serves as a convening member.

Summary of Federal Grants Programs

	Agency	Program Title	State and Local Governments	Non-profit Organizations	Individuals	Other	Total FY02 Est. Obligations	Average Grant
Equipment	it		Covernments	Organizacions			Obligacions	
12.7	DOD	Donations/Loans of Obsolete DOD Property	Х	х				
16.007	OJP	State Domestic Preparedness Equipment Support Program	х				\$148,251,000.00	
16.578	BJA	Federal Surplus Property Transfer Program	х					
16.61	ВЈА	Regional Information Sharing Systems				х	\$24,980,565.00	
83.542	FEMA	Fire Suppression Assistance	x					
	1		1	1	Equipm	ent Total:	\$173,231,565.00	
Planning	_				1			
11.3	EDA	Grants for Public Works and Economic Development	Х	X			\$250,000,000.00	\$904,920.00
11.307	EDA	Economic Adjustment Assistance	Х				\$40,900,000.00	
16.577	BJA	Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Assistance	X					
83.012	FEMA	Hazardous Materials Assistance Program	X				\$330,000.00	\$10,000.00
83.548	FEMA	Hazard Mitigation Grant	x	x				
83.551	FEMA	Project Impact_Building Disaster Resistant Communities	X				\$16,010,000.00	\$200,000.00
83.552	FEMA	Emergency Management Performance Grants	х				\$134,546,000.00	\$2,377,000.00
20.703	RSPA	Interagency Hazardous Materials Public Sector Training and Planning Grants	х				\$12,800,000.00	\$180,281.00
					Planr	ning Total:	\$454,586,000.00	
Training								
20.703	RSPA	Interagency Hazardous Materials Public Sector Training and Planning Grants	X				\$12,800,000.00	\$180,281.00
16.008	OJP	State and Local Domestic Preparedness Training Program	х	x			\$14,500,000.00	\$250,000.00
16.009	OJP	State and Local Domestic Preparedness Exercise Support	х	х				\$200,000.00
16.302	FBI	Law Enforcement Assistance_FBI Field Police Training		х	х		\$9,106,258.00	
16.614	BJA	State and Local Anti-Terrorism Training	x					
20.217	FHWA	Motor Carrier Safety	х	х	х		\$3,441,000.00	
83.547	FEMA	First Responder Counter-Terrorism Training Assistance			Х		\$4,000,000.00	
					Trair	ning Total:	\$43,847,258.00	
Technical	Developmer	nt				8	* ,,	
12.902	NSA	Information Security Grant Program			х		\$2,000,000.00	\$80,000.00
16.01	OJP	State and Local Domestic Preparedness Technical Assistance		x			\$6,000,000.00	\$150,000.00
16.565	NIJ	National Institute of Justice Domestic Anti-Terrorism Technology Development Program	X	X	x		\$36,221,187.00	\$130,000.00
	FEMA	National Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) Response System	^	^	^	х		#150 000 00
93.204	ATSDR	Surveillance of Hazardous Substance Emergency Events	x			^	\$4,050,000.00 \$1,320,000.00	\$150,000.00 \$70,000.00
73.204	TUSDIC	Survemblee of Final Gods Substance Lines general Events		T1	-:I DI	T l.		\$70,000.00
D 1/D	Business Assi			Tecr	inical Developm	ent I otal:	\$49,591,187.00	
					~		41.205.000.100.00	
14.108	HUD	Rehabilitation Mortgage Insurance			X		\$1,395,800,109.00	
16.575	OJP	Crime Victim Assistance	X				\$370,000,000.00	\$500,000.00
16.576	OJP	Crime Victim Compensation	X				\$95,000,000.00	
		Crime Victim Assistance/Discretionary Grants	X					
16.582	OJP	,	^	х			\$17,817,630.00	
16.582 16.615	BJA	Public Safety Officers' Educational Assistance		X	x		\$17,817,630.00	
16.582 16.615 17.225	BJA ETA	Unemployment Insurance	x	X	x		\$11,063,000,000.00	\$42,500,000.00
16.582 16.615 17.225 17.26	BJA ETA ETA	Unemployment Insurance WIA Dislocated Workers		X				
16.582 16.615 17.225	BJA ETA ETA SBA	Unemployment Insurance	x		×			
16.582 16.615 17.225 17.26	BJA ETA ETA	Unemployment Insurance WIA Dislocated Workers	x	x				\$76,200.00
16.582 16.615 17.225 17.26 59.002	BJA ETA ETA SBA	Unemployment Insurance WIA Dislocated Workers Economic Injury Disaster Loans	X X		×		\$31,063,000,000.00	\$76,200.00 \$51,160.00
16.582 16.615 17.225 17.26 59.002	BJA ETA ETA SBA SBA	Unemployment Insurance WIA Dislocated Workers Economic Injury Disaster Loans Physical Disaster Loans	x		x x		\$31,063,000,000.00 \$814,000,000.00	\$76,200.00 \$51,160.00
16.582 16.615 17.225 17.26 59.002 59.008	BJA ETA ETA SBA SBA SBA	Unemployment Insurance WIA Dislocated Workers Economic Injury Disaster Loans Physical Disaster Loans Small Business Loans	X X		x x		\$31,063,000,000.00 \$814,000,000.00	\$76,200.00 \$51,160.00
16.582 16.615 17.225 17.26 59.002 59.008 59.012	BJA ETA ETA SBA SBA SBA FEMA	Unemployment Insurance WIA Dislocated Workers Economic Injury Disaster Loans Physical Disaster Loans Small Business Loans Reimbursement for Firefighting on Federal Property	X X		x x x		\$31,063,000,000.00 \$814,000,000.00	\$76,200.00 \$51,160.00
16.582 16.615 17.225 17.26 59.002 59.008 59.012 33.007	BJA ETA ETA SBA SBA SBA FEMA	Unemployment Insurance WIA Dislocated Workers Economic Injury Disaster Loans Physical Disaster Loans Small Business Loans Reimbursement for Firefighting on Federal Property Community Disaster Loans	X X		x x x		\$31,063,000,000.00 \$814,000,000.00 \$9,000,000,000.00	\$76,200.00 \$51,160.00
16.582 16.615 17.225 17.26 59.002 59.008 59.012 83.007 83.537	BJA ETA ETA SBA SBA SBA FEMA FEMA	Unemployment Insurance WIA Dislocated Workers Economic Injury Disaster Loans Physical Disaster Loans Small Business Loans Reimbursement for Firefighting on Federal Property Community Disaster Loans Cora Brown Fund	x x		x x x		\$31,063,000,000.00 \$814,000,000.00 \$9,000,000,000.00	\$76,200.00 \$51,160.00
16.582 16.615 17.225 17.26 59.002 59.008 59.012 33.007 83.537 83.538 83.539	BJA ETA ETA SBA SBA SBA FEMA FEMA FEMA FEMA	Unemployment Insurance WIA Dislocated Workers Economic Injury Disaster Loans Physical Disaster Loans Small Business Loans Reimbursement for Firefighting on Federal Property Community Disaster Loans Cora Brown Fund Crisis Counseling	x x		x x x		\$31,063,000,000.00 \$814,000,000.00 \$9,000,000,000.00	\$76,200.00 \$51,160.00
16.582 16.615 17.225 17.26 59.002 59.008 59.012 33.007 33.537 33.538 33.539 33.539	BJA ETA ETA SBA SBA SBA FEMA FEMA FEMA FEMA FEMA	Unemployment Insurance WIA Dislocated Workers Economic Injury Disaster Loans Physical Disaster Loans Small Business Loans Reimbursement for Firefighting on Federal Property Community Disaster Loans Cora Brown Fund Crisis Counseling Disaster Legal Services	x x		x x x x		\$31,063,000,000.00 \$814,000,000.00 \$9,000,000,000.00	\$76,200.00 \$51,160.00
16.582 16.615 17.225 17.26 59.002 59.008 59.012 33.007 33.537 33.538 33.539 33.539	BJA ETA ETA SBA SBA SBA FEMA FEMA FEMA FEMA FEMA FEMA FEMA	Unemployment Insurance WIA Dislocated Workers Economic Injury Disaster Loans Physical Disaster Loans Small Business Loans Reimbursement for Firefighting on Federal Property Community Disaster Loans Cora Brown Fund Crisis Counseling Disaster Legal Services Disaster Unemployment Assistance	x x x		x x x x		\$31,063,000,000.00 \$814,000,000.00 \$9,000,000,000.00	\$76,200.00 \$51,160.00
16.582 16.615 17.225 17.26 59.002 59.008 59.012 33.007 33.537 33.538 33.539 33.544	BJA ETA ETA SBA SBA SBA FEMA FEMA FEMA FEMA FEMA FEMA FEMA FEM	Unemployment Insurance WIA Dislocated Workers Economic Injury Disaster Loans Physical Disaster Loans Small Business Loans Reimbursement for Firefighting on Federal Property Community Disaster Loans Cora Brown Fund Crisis Counseling Disaster Legal Services Disaster Unemployment Assistance Individual and Family Grants Public Assistance Grants	x x x	X	x x x x		\$31,063,000,000.00 \$814,000,000.00 \$9,000,000,000.00	\$76,200.00 \$51,160.00
16.582 16.615 17.225 17.26 59.002 59.008 59.012 33.007 33.537 33.538 33.539 33.54 33.541 33.543	BJA ETA ETA SBA SBA SBA FEMA FEMA FEMA FEMA FEMA FEMA FEMA FEM	Unemployment Insurance WIA Dislocated Workers Economic Injury Disaster Loans Physical Disaster Loans Small Business Loans Reimbursement for Firefighting on Federal Property Community Disaster Loans Cora Brown Fund Crisis Counseling Disaster Legal Services Disaster Unemployment Assistance Individual and Family Grants	x x x	X	x x x x		\$31,063,000,000.00 \$814,000,000.00 \$9,000,000,000.00	\$42,500,000.00 \$76,200.00 \$51,160.00 \$226,521.00

Letter from the Publisher

To our readers,

Looking again at our mission...

In the inaugural issue of the Homeland Defense Journal we described our mission as the creation of a "forum for the useful flow of information between the private and public sectors that will positively influence and hasten the development of solutions to homeland security requirements."

Two months and four issues later we would like to expand on this approach.

In this issue, we are introducing three innovative reports of interest to the homeland security community.

First we begin a three-part series on a comprehensive bio-terrorism response plan developed by Miami-Dade County, Florida. Their recent anthrax experience and the state's pro-active homeland strategy make this plan of high interest to other municipalities.

Second. We continue our look at the President's budget with a detailed examination of the bio-terrorism sector, funding and programs. Look for articles and tables in this issue addressing America's planned

response to bio-terrorism. In future issues, we will examine the remaining budget sectors:

- Supporting first responders
- Securing America's borders
- Using 21st century technology to secure the homeland

The third area we are reporting on are federal grants to state and local municipalities. Some of these are "directed" grants – others are competitive. In this issue we begin an examination of the grants process including how states and local organizations obtain federal funding and what latitude they have in spending it.

Call for articles...

We encourage state and local and federal program managers to keep us informed of your projects, requirements, needs, and solutions development. Please contact our editor, Marianne Dunn at mdunn@homelanddefensejournal.com with your suggestions.

Thank you again for your support and interest. We welcome your letters and comments.

Don Dickson

Publisher.

Homeland Defense Journal





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Homeland Defense:

Homeland Definitive News from Coast to Coast



By David M. Nadler

In the wake of the September 11th attacks, the procurement landscape for information technology has changed dramatically. The \$40 billion budget increase approved by Congress, along with a \$70 billion economic stimulus package, includes substantial increases in spending for IT by both civilian and defense agencies. The Government Electronics & Information Technology Association, based in Arlington, Va., is predicting that federal IT spending will increase 15 percent in FY 2002 and will continue to grow at least through FY 2007. While immedi-

ate attention will be on the defense and intelligence communities, look for substantial growth in the civilian sector as well, led by the Departments of State, Justice, Transportation, Treasury and the Federal Emergency Management Agency. Spending will concentrate on cross-agency systems, remote sensing, surveillance, software and encryption tools, bio-terrorism detection and defense, information assurance and network security, and other programs. Agency priorities also will be reassessed to accommodate spending needs and homeland defense initiatives. Expect the government to rely heavily on established relationships and for teaming arrangements to take on even greater prominence to fulfill a broad-based mission statement.

This is also a time for entrepreneurs to step forward with new and innovative technologies to increase domestic security and improve military and intelligence capabilities. The Department of Defense recently issued an appeal for ideas for fighting terrorism, asking contractors for new surveillance technologies that could be used against foreign enemies and at American airports and shopping malls. DOD's unusual broad agency announcement listed 38 sought-after systems and requested one-page pro-

posals for products that could be in place in 12 to 18 months.

The changing manner that government makes purchases reflects the its need to react quickly. Look for an increase in the use of GSA schedules, Government-wide Acquisition Contracts, indefinite delivery-indefinite quantity contracts and other efficient procurement vehicles. Also, expect that contract awards will be accelerated, options will be exercised, and contracts will be modified to increase their scope and speed up delivery dates. Although the federal procurement standard is for "full and open competition," there likely will be an increase in sole-source procurements. In fact, the Federal Acquisition Regulation recognizes a number of exceptions to the competition mandate — such as national security and unusual and compelling urgency — that agencies will use to justify sole-source awards in support of the war on terrorism. Protests challenging these justifications, particularly in a time of crisis, rarely succeed.

David M. Nadler is a partner in the Washington, D.C., law firm of Dickstein Shapiro Morin & Oshinsky LLP, where he practices government contracts law. He may be contacted at (202) 828-2281 or NadlerD@dsmo.com.



A Conference & Exhibition for Business Continuity

This conference and exhibition, sponsored by *Contingency Planning & Management* magazine, has established itself as the premier event for business continuity issues. Visit the Web site at http://contingencyplanningexpo.com/.



Defense Logistics Agency-Defense Supply Center Philadelphia:

Fire and Emergency Responder Supplies and Services Prime Vendor

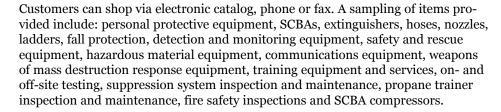
The Special Operations Equipment Branch of the Defense Supply Center Philadelphia (DSCP), a primary level field activity of the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), has award-

ed prime vendor contracts in support of the fire and emergency communities, offering logistical support to satisfy equipment/services/training requirements. DSCP manages a comprehensive prime vendor contract that provides a "one-stop shopping source" for Department of Defense activities and other federally funded entities that require fire and emergency supplies.

The DSCP fire and emergency prime vendor contracts provide competitive pricing with significantly shorter lead times. The contracts have been synopsized and fully competed; all pricing is evaluated for fair and reasonableness in accordance with the Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR). The prime vendor contracts allow for brand name purchase of commercially available items without sole-source justifications or three-source bidding.

DSCP is dedicated to providing prime vendor program participants with the quality products and services that the fire and emergency industry demands. DSCP prime vendors provide 24-hour support for all customers. DSCP also provides a team of customer liaison specialists to assist each customer in utilizing the prime vendor contract and to ensure customer satisfaction.

The DSCP fire and emergency prime vendor contract allows customers to obligate their federal funds via Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures (Milstrip), Federal Standard Requisitioning Issue Procedures (Fedstrip), Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request (MIPR), credit card or agency check.



Additional information on the fire and emergency prime vendor program can be found at:

www.dscp.dla.mil/gi/general/fire.htm

Comments or questions may be submitted to firefighting@dscp.dla.mil

DSCP customer liaison specialists:

 Octavia Reese (215) 737-4263
 oreese@dscp.dla.mil

 Steve D'Agostino (215) 737-2745
 sdagostino@dscp.dla.mil

 Richard Falicki (215) 737-4449
 rfalicki@dscp.dla.mil

 Andre' McKenzie (215) 737-7585
 amckenzie@dsco.dla.mil

 Othia Taylor (215) 737-7630
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Homeland Defense Journal Announces Executive Advisory Board Members

Message from the Publisher of Homeland Defense Journal:

We are pleased and honored to introduce to our readers the Executive Advisory Board members for the Homeland Defense Journal. The purpose of the Board will be to provide advice, counsel and guidance to myself and the senior editorial staff of the Journal in meeting our editorial goals and responsibilities. The Board will meet quarterly to review editorial progress and provide their insight and advice.



Constance Campanella President and Chief Executive Officer

Constance Campanella has more than 20 years of state and federal issue management experience. In 1988, she founded Stateside Associates, one of the nation's leading state issue management firms. She is a frequent lecturer on emerging state issues and current trends in issue management, and consults with clients on strategic problem solving, crisis management, legislative and regulatory issue campaigns, grassroots program development and lobby-ist management

From 1985 thought 1988, she was an executive director of the American Legislative Exchange Council. Previously, she worked as special assistant to the U.S. Deputy Secretary of Transportation, as chief legislative assistant to a member of Congress and as intergovernmental affairs officer of a federal agency.

She is a member of the Board of Directors of the Public Affairs Council.



Andrew Kreig President and Chief Executive Officer

Andrew Kreig has led Wireless Communications Association International's focus onto advanced technologies and its membership growth from 149 member companies when he began in 1997 to nearly 500 companies on six continents.

Kreig is an attorney active in Washington, D.C., public affairs and a frequent commentator on advanced technology issues. He served as WCA's vice president and general counsel before assuming his present position.

Previously, he was associated with Latham & Watkins in its Washington, D.C., office, was a newspaper, magazine and TV journalist, and authored Spiked, a book describing trends in the newspaper industry. He holds degrees from Cornell University, Yale Law School and the University of Chicago School of Law.



Andrew Witter President

Andrew Witter, founder of Witter Publishing Co., has a well-balanced mix of corporate management and entrepreneurial experience. He worked for 10 years in various sales and marketing positions in the medical and pharmaceutical industries, advancing to a vice-president position.

He made a career change in 1978, becoming general manager of Aster Publishing, a start-up trade magazine publishing company (now part of AdvanStar). For eight years, he was involved in all magazine and conference start-ups and senior management decisions until 1987 when he founded WPC.

WPC has launched seven business-to-business magazines and more than 10 exposition proper-



| Robert S. Nakao | Executive Vice President

Robert Nakao joined Witter Publishing Company (WPC) in 1988, initially working on its start-up publication, CleanRooms magazine. As executive vice president of WPC and president of its conference and exhibition division, WPC Expositions, Nakao plays an integral role in all of WPC's new magazine and exposition products.

Previously, he was involved in technical publishing, Japanese-language television public relations, and various senior marketing management positions.

Nakao has a bachelor's degree in journalism and a master's degree in business administration.

Kevin Plexico

Kevin Plexico manages and directs INPUT's IT resources. In this capacity, he manages the telecommunications, IT hardware and software and the development of new Internet and intranet applications that support INPUT's global organization. Plexico has four years of experience conducting market research in the federal IT market, developing strategic forecasts, managing research programs and managing the development of new software applications.

Previously, he managed INPUT's Federal IMPACT Database program, a database program providing business development support to sales and marketing managers in IT vendor organizations selling to the federal government. He managed the research staff developing the content for the IMPACT Database, as well as the developers that created and maintained the IMPACT Database software.

Prior to that, Plexico served as research analyst in INPUT's Electronic Government program developing Agency Profiles, identifying and tracking federal IT contract opportunities, and developing strategic market forecasts of federal IT spending.

Plexico earned his MBA from the University of Maryland and his BBA from James Madison University.



Ben D. Taylor President and Chairman of the Board of Directors

Ben Taylor, president of Disaster Recovery Institute International, has more than 35 years of experience in contingency planning and related planning activities, such as data center consolidation, business-risk assessment, disaster recovery, continuity planning and project planning.

Prior to DRII, he was the director of Hitachi Data System's Business Continuity Services. He also was the global projects manager for IBM Business Recovery Services and worked for Texas Instruments managing contingency and disaster recovery planning.

Taylor is a retired Air Force colonel with more than 20 years experience in the management of military command, control, communications and computer systems. He holds a bachelor's degree in chemistry and a master's degree in business management.

Stateside Associates Arlington, Va. http://www.stateside.com/

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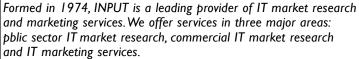
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The Contingency Planning & Management Group connects suppliers of business continuity products and services with the decision-makers who purchase these products. CPM's publication, Contingency Planning & Management magazine, is published eight times a year and distributed to 35,000 readers. Its Web site, www.ContingencyPlanning.com, has more than 47,000 registered users, and more than 21,500 user sessions each month. The CPM Continuity Management Conference is an annual business gathering for networking, education and viewing of technologies and services. CPM also offers direct response products, including mail list rentals, resource marketplace advertising, Business Continuity DotCom Directory Advertising and reprints.

INPUT Chantilly, Va. http://www.input.com





Disaster Recovery Institute International Falls Church, Va.

http://www.drii.org



DRI International was founded in 1988 to provide a base of common knowledge in contingency planning. DRII also administers the industry's premier global certification program for qualified business continuity and disaster recovery planners. The Professional Practices for Business Continuity Planners, DRII's common base of knowledge, serves as the industry's best practices standard. The company's training courses educate and inform business continuity and disaster recovery planners worldwide.

Homeland Defense Business Opportunities

Орportunity #1

Project: Rapid Detection and Identification

Department: Department of Defense

Agency: Defense Threat Reduction Agency

Schedule: Responses and questions are due Tuesday, Jan. 31, 2002

Agency Contact:

Mary Kim (703) 325-6671 mary.kim@dtra.mil

Agency Web site:

http://acquisition.army.mil

Summary:

The Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) is seeking serious sources in developing rapid detection and species identification of bacterial and viral pathogens utilizing micro-arrays. Micro-arrays may be nucleotide or protein-based incorporating optical and digital hardware and software technologies for identifying species unique signatures.

System shall be multiplexed and capable of simultaneous identification of sought for pathogens extracted from any environmental or biological sample in two hours or less. The final prototype shall undergo testing at government laboratory facilities determined by the DTRA program manager.

Homeland Defense Journal Update:

The agency is currently examining information on the technical capabilities of companies who responded to its initial announcement.

Оpportunity #2

Project: Research and Development Supporting WMD-related Activities

Department: Department of Defense

Agency: Defense Threat Reduction Agency

Schedule: RFP released Thursday Feb. 14, 2002

Pre-proposal conference Wednesday, Feb. 27, 2002 Proposals due Monday, April 1, 2002

Competition: Full and Open

Contract Term: 60 month base, 60-month option

Contract Type: Indefinite Delivery/Indefinite Quantity

Agency Contact:

Sarah Wiley (703) 325-6960 sarah.wiley@dtra.mil

Agency Web site: http://tdic.dtra.mil

Summary:

Providing technology assessments in support of national and international arms control and nonproliferation initiatives, developing sensors and detectors, providing systems integration, assessing the feasibility and impacts of future arms control and nonproliferation initiatives, including scenario definition, modeling, simulation and technology shortfalls.

Prospective contractors must be knowledgeable of Weapons of Mass
Destruction (WMD) processes to support arms control/nonproliferation assessments

Homeland Defense Journal Update:

New developments for this opportunity will be posted on the Web site http://tdic.dtra.mil.

Орроrtunity #3

Project: Information Security Grant Program

Department: National Security Agency, Department of Defense

Agency: Defense Threat Reduction Agency

Schedule: Responses and questions are due Tuesday, Jan. 31, 2002

Value: \$2,000,000 total with an average grant of \$80,000

Contract Type: Research Grant

Agency Contact:

Program director, INFOSEC University Research Program (301) 688-0847 urp@tycho.ncsc.mil

Agency Web site:

http://www.darpa.mil/cmo

Summary:

This grant program is designed to assist in the area of unclassified information security research. This research should provide significant advances in our nation's ability to design, build and maintain computer systems that perform with a high degree of integrity, confidentiality and service assurance.

Additionally, this grant program is aimed at developing computer science graduates who are knowledgeable in the area of information security from which NSA can recruit.

Homeland Defense Journal Update:

The agency is currently examining information on the technical capabilities of companies who responded to its initial announcement.

Opportunity #4

Project: Blast and Shatter-Resistant Window Film

Agency: Office of Personnel Management

Schedule:

RFI released Wednesday, Feb. 6, 2002 Responses due Thursday, Feb. 21, 2002

Agency Contact:

Ronald Peacock (202) 606-2220 rapeacock@opm.gov

Summary:

A team has been established to evaluate means of protecting OPM's employees from the effects of blasts or explosions near its headquarters building in Washington, D.C. This review will include, but will not be limited to, blast and shatter-resistant (BSR) window film for possible use by OPM in its headquarters building in Washington, D.C. as an anti-terrorism measure.

Opportunity #5

Project: Lessons Learned Knowledge Base

Department: Oklahoma City National Memorial Institute for the Prevention of Terrorism

Schedule: Application deadline Thursday, Feb. 28, 2002

Value: Up to \$2,500,000 for the first year

Contract Term: One year base plus option

Agency Contact:

James Gass (405) 278-6377 research@mipt.org Agency Web site: www.mipt.org

Source: MIPT

Summary:

MIPT wishes to establish best practices/lessons learned knowledge databases focusing on counter terrorism efforts within the United States.

Contract Award

Project: Advanced Enterprise Data Dynamics Through Integration

Department: Department of the Navy

Agency: Space and Naval Warfare Systems

Value: \$10,000,000

Contract Type: Time and Material

Agency Contacts:

Cynthia Zantjer (619) 553-7640 zantjer@spawar.navy.mil

Charmaine L Joworski (619) 553-4536

Agency Contacts: Oracle

Summary: The Space and Naval Warfare Systems Center, San Diego (SPAWARSYSCEN SAN DIEGO) intends to issue a Time & Material type contract to Oracle Corp., 1910 Oracle Way, Reston, Va. 20190, on a sole source basis. The contract will provide for design, prototype development and demonstration of Oracle-based **ENCOMPASS** (Enhanced Consequence Management Planning and Support System) components including but not limited to medical surveillance and incident management tools, with situation awareness, resource allocation, and future planning to be used by the first responders and incident commanders during a mass casualty incident.

 $Source: Market Access\ International$

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Program 8:30 AM - 4:00 PM

For information: www.marketaccess.org



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